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COORDINATION QUESTIONS: REPORTS OF THE COORDINATION BODIES

Programmes and resources of the United Nations system for the biennium 1994-1995

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination

INTRODUCTION

1. This is the third report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) on programmes and resources of the United Nations system. The first report, covering the biennium 1990-1991, was presented in 1991, in response to intergovernmental discussions, 1/ and took the form of an addendum to the annual overview report of ACC for 1990 (E/1991/42/Add.1). The second report covered the biennium 1992-1993 and was presented as a separate document (E/1993/84). The reports are prepared once every two years, and their current presentation takes account of comments and suggestions made on the two earlier reports. 2/

2. The aim of the reports is to show, in convenient form, the programme objectives of organizations of the United Nations system in the various areas of activity in which they are engaged, and the corresponding allocations of financial resources. The reports are thus intended as a means both of improving understanding of the work of the system and of contributing to more effective coordination of its activities.

General description of the report

3. On this occasion, the report is being issued in two documents. The present document, taking account of constraints of timing, covers organizations of the system other than the United Nations and related bodies provided for in its

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regular budget. Information on these bodies and on the United Nations itself will be incorporated in an addendum to the present document. Subject to these arrangements, the main characteristics of the report are as follows:

(a) It is based on a system-wide programme classification revised by ACC in 1992. Under this classification the activities of organizations of the system are divided between 20 main substantive sectors. Within individual sectors, activities are further divided between more detailed substantive subsectors;

(b) The information is presented in a series of tables. The first three contain financial data and the fourth sets out both programme and financial data. The content of the tables is outlined at greater length in paragraphs 6-9 below;

(c) Information is given separately for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the World Food Programme (WFP), each of the 11 technical specialized agencies 3/ and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

4. All of the reporting organizations have mandates established in their constitutions or charters and the programmes and budgets adopted by their governing bodies. The fields of competence of many of them are larger than can be reflected in the specific objectives stated for their programmes in the report. Thus the report cannot be taken in isolation from the information in the organizations' programmes, budgets and related documents. These documents are listed in the annex to this report.

5. Organizations of the system concerned essentially with development financing or general international finance - the World Bank group, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - are not included, since their activities are based on loans rather than grants and are thus essentially different from those of the organizations covered in the present report.

Summary description of the tables

6. Table 1 shows total estimated expenditure for 1994-1995 from all sources of funds by main programme sector for each of the reporting organizations. 4/

7. Table 2 shows, also by main programme sector, global estimated resources for 1994-1995 of major funding organizations, the amounts expected to be provided by them out of these resources to other reporting organizations and the estimated resulting net total expenditure of the funding organizations.

8. Table 3 shows, again by main programme sector, estimated 1994-1995 expenditures for each of the 11 specialized agencies and IAEA, by principal source of funds (regular budgets and extrabudgetary resources).

9. Table 4 sets out primary programme objectives and estimated expenditure for each of the various subsectors which compose the sectors of the programme classification, and for each of the reporting organizations. 4/ As a new feature, intended to show more clearly the resources devoted to different programme objectives, expenditures financed from the regular budgets and from extrabudgetary sources have been shown separately in this table.

Reporting conventions

10. The total figures given in the report by organizations correspond to 100 per cent of the estimated expenditure in cash or in kind of the reporting organizations (or, in table 2, their total estimated resources in the first instance). In order to avoid double counting, individual activities are reported under one heading only, in the light of their primary programme objective. Where one organization finances activities carried out by another the related expenditure is reported by the executing organization. To present a full picture of the cost of organizations' activities, resources devoted to non-substantive work, such as management and support activities, are distributed to the heading for policy-making organs and among the headings and subheadings of the programme classification. There may thus be variations between the financial data reported and the figures appearing under similar titles in the budgets of the organizations, although the data reported remain linked to approved budgets.

11. All data on programmes and resources financed by voluntary contributions are projections, based on information available when the tables were compiled (early 1995); the distribution of activities and of resource allocations among programme sectors and subsectors should therefore be regarded as approximate as far as these operations are concerned.

12. In the case of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the national plans and priorities formulated by Governments of recipient countries constitute the main frame of reference for programmes. UNDP's overall mission is to assist programme countries in their endeavour to achieve sustainable human development, focusing on four priority areas: (a) poverty elimination; (b) environmental regeneration; (c) job creation; and (d) advancement of women. As such, however, there are no sectoral programme objectives comparable to those of other organizations. In the light of these considerations, resource data but no statements of programme objectives are given for UNDP.

Conclusion

13. In drawing up this submission ACC has, as noted in paragraph 9 above, attempted to increase its transparency by providing more detailed information on the distribution of reporting organizations' estimated expenditure. More generally, it has also pursued its efforts to improve the report by seeking greater consistency and balance in the presentation of programme objectives and clearer identification of the specific work of each organization, especially where several organizations are active in the same programme area. While recognizing that further efforts are needed in these latter respects, ACC hopes that the improvements made will be found useful.

14. ACC also believes that the time has come to consider possible modifications in the programme classification on which the report is based, particularly at the level of subsectors, taking account, among other things, of shifts in programme priorities resulting from major international conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development. It is now studying this question and would propose to take account of its findings in the report to be submitted for 1996-1997.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/45/16), part one, para. 402.

2/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/46/16), paras. 452-456.

3/ For example, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

4/ The totals shown opposite programme headings represent the estimated expenditure of organizations other than the United Nations and related bodies provided for in its regular budget.

Table 1
Estimated expenditure of the United Nations system by organization and by sector, 1994-1995, all sources of funds (a)
(millions of United States dollars)

Sector	UNICEF	UNDP (b)	UNFPA (b)	UNRWA	WFP	ILO	FAO	UNESCO	ICAO	WHO	UPU (c)	ITU	WMO	IMO	WIPO	UNIDO	IAEA	Total
I. Policy-making organs (d)		3.8		51.4	7.0	23.2	14.6	35.4	2.6	33.3	3.2	6.2	7.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	19.3	215.1
II. Programmes of activity																		
010 Political affairs		5.2				0.7											213.6	219.5
020 General development issues	202.9	817.0				11.3	35.1	22.1								40.8		1,129.2
030 General statistics	11.2	16.8				19.6	58.8	11.9		3.6						8.8		130.7
040 Natural resources		153.5			193.0		150.1	48.9					16.7			28.8	13.5	604.5
050 Energy		55.6					6.7									17.1	37.1	116.5
060 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries		326.0			172.0		760.9										68.1	1,327.0
070 Industry		172.5				3.8	25.9									163.7	16.8	382.7
080 Transport		134.2			17.0	1.8			206.2					65.8			1.7	426.7
090 Communications	22.9	86.5					27.1	77.9			47.1	248.3					5.7	515.5
100 Trade and development		58.3				0.5	26.7								43.1			128.6
110 Population	11.6	12.1	491.4			19.6	3.6	25.0		89.8								653.1
120 Human settlements	14.6	73.9			5.0			0.5								5.3		99.3
130 Health	608.3	199.3			117.0	16.3	53.0			1,281.3						6.4	109.2	2,370.8
140 Education	172.3	84.5			173.0	2.9		219.5										652.2
150 Employment		67.0				562.6				10.1						37.3	5.0	682.2
160 Humanitarian assistance and disaster management	424.7	23.7		742.3	2,310.0		50.3	2.9		58.8						22.9		3,612.7
170 Social development	99.6	45.2	23.5			83.0	38.4	27.8		11.9								362.2
180 Culture		42.4						103.0							6.6			152.0
190 Science and technology		73.7					21.6	121.9		3.9			112.3		132.2	28.4	114.7	608.7
200 Environment	11.0	310.5				8.8	70.0	8.7						5.4		77.7		482.1
Total	1,579.0	2,761.7	514.9	793.7	2,994.0	764.3	1,342.8	705.5	208.8	1,472.7	50.3	254.5	136.0	73.7	184.4	440.3	604.7	14,881.3

(Footnotes follow table 3)

Table 2
Estimated expenditure of the United Nations system by organization and by sector, 1994-1995, for major funding organizations (e)
(millions of United States dollars)

Sector	UNDP			UNFPA		
	Total (f)	Resources reported by other organizations	Net expenditure	Total (f)	Resources reported by other organizations	Net expenditure
I. Policy-making organs (d)	3.8		3.8			
II. Programmes of activity						
010 Political affairs	10.9	(5.7)	5.2			
020 General development issues	1,021.0	(204.0)	817.0			
030 General statistics	18.0	(1.2)	16.8			
040 Natural resources	173.8	(20.3)	153.5			
050 Energy	66.6	(11.0)	55.6			
060 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	376.7	(50.7)	326.0			
070 Industry	178.2	(5.7)	172.5			
080 Transport	139.8	(5.6)	134.2			
090 Communications	88.2	(1.7)	86.5			
100 Trade and development	65.0	(6.7)	58.3			
110 Population	12.2	(0.1)	12.1	611.2	(119.8)	491.4
120 Human settlements	90.4	(16.5)	73.9			
130 Health	236.6	(37.3)	199.3			
140 Education	103.8	(19.3)	84.5			
150 Employment	78.5	(11.5)	67.0			
160 Humanitarian assistance and disaster management	55.6	(31.9)	23.7			
170 Social development	56.7	(11.5)	46.2	29.3	(5.8)	23.5
180 Culture	42.5	(0.1)	42.4			
190 Science and technology	80.2	(6.5)	73.7			
200 Environment	344.9	(34.4)	310.5			
Total	3,243.4	(481.7)	2,761.7	640.5	(125.6)	514.9

(Footnotes follow table 3)

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Table 3

Estimated expenditure of the United Nations system by organization, by source of funds and by sector, 1994-1995, for specialized agencies and IAEA (a) (g)

(millions of United States dollars)

Sector	ILO		FAO		UNESCO		ICAO		WHO		UPU (c)		ITU		WMO		IMO		WIPO		UNIDO		IAEA	
	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB	RB	XB
I. Policy-making organs (d)	23.2		14.6		36.4		2.6		33.3		3.2		6.2		7.0		2.5		2.5		3.1		19.3	
II. Programmes of activity																							189.5	24.1
010 Political affairs	0.7																				23.9	16.9		
020 General development issues	11.3		28.2	6.9	12.0	10.1															7.3	1.5		
030 General statistics	18.2	1.4	53.1	5.7	8.4	3.5			3.5	0.1					8.4	8.3					4.9	23.9	7.8	5.7
040 Natural resources			41.8	108.3	31.9	17.0															13.0	4.1	26.6	10.5
050 Energy			2.4	4.3																			32.0	36.1
060 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries			336.4	424.6																	94.3	69.4	4.5	12.3
070 Industry	3.8		8.4	19.5			100.9	106.3									52.9	12.9					1.5	0.2
080 Transport	1.8										44.3	2.8	209.3	39.0									5.7	
090 Communications			25.0	2.1	42.9	35.0													43.1					
100 Trade and development	0.5		25.3	1.4					16.3	71.5											4.6	0.7		
110 Population		19.6	0.8	2.8	5.0	20.0															4.7	1.7	55.5	53.7
120 Human settlements						0.5			730.3	531.0														
130 Health	9.3	7.0	39.4	13.6																	15.6	21.7	2.6	2.4
140 Education	2.1	0.8			142.4	77.1			9.7	0.4														
150 Employment	332.6	230.2																						
160 Humanitarian assistance and disaster management			44.3	6.0		2.9			16.2	42.6											5.4	17.5		
170 Social development	64.2	38.8	24.3	14.1	23.3	4.5			6.9	8.0									5.9	0.7				
180 Culture					67.0	36.0																		
190 Science and technology			12.4	9.2	80.5	41.4			3.9						77.3	35.0		5.4	121.5	10.7	11.9	16.5	55.6	59.1
200 Environment	8.8		18.7	61.3	6.7	2.0															7.6	70.1		
Total	486.6	297.8	673.1	868.7	468.5	256.0	103.6	106.3	822.1	660.6	47.5	2.8	215.5	39.0	92.7	43.3	55.4	18.3	173.0	11.4	196.3	244.0	400.6	204.1

(Footnotes on following page)

Footnotes to tables 1, 2 and 3

(a) Activities funded by reporting organizations and executed by other reporting organizations are included in the figures for the executing organizations, to avoid double counting. The amounts involved are shown in table 2 in respect of the funding organizations covered by this report.

(b) UNDP and UNFPA, as funding organizations, provide resources for development as shown in their "Total" columns in table 2. Expenditure is effected through other organizations covered by this report, directly by UNDP or UNFPA, or through other agents (see footnote (e) below).

(c) The figure shown opposite "Policy-making organs" includes $1.7 million in respect of the 1994 session of the UPU Congress, which meets once every five years.

(d) Figures represent the costs to the organizations concerned (including costs of management and support functions, as appropriate) of bodies responsible for general organization policy. For organizations directly related to the United Nations, a large part of such costs is met by the United Nations. To the extent that this is the case, the costs are not shown separately in the table.

(e) The figures shown in the "Total" columns cover resources expended by the funding organizations concerned, or made available by them either to other organizations covered by this report or to executing agents not covered by the report. For UNDP, for example, the latter agents include Governments responsible for national execution, the World Bank, IMF, regional development banks, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and other multilateral and regional development bodies.

The figures shown in the columns entitled "Resources reported by other organizations" correspond exclusively to funds made available to other organizations covered by this report. The amounts are shown in brackets as negative figures in order not to be counted in the net expenditure of the organizations providing the funds (see footnote (a) above).

(f) The figures include estimated expenditure under the UNDP and UNFPA biennial budgets (respectively $ 463 and $ 96 million in 1994-1995).

(g) In this table, "RB" refers to regular budget resources and "XB" to extrabudgetary resources.

Table 4

Programmes and expenditure of the United Nations system by sector and subsector, 1994-1995

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Programmes and expenditure of the United Nations system by sector and subsector, 1994-1995[a]

Sector 010 - Political affairs

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
011 Political and security activities	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		2.6
	IAEA	Establishment, administration and application of safeguards designed to ensure that nuclear materials submitted to the Agency's Safeguards under its Statute or under international treaties on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose. Implementation of provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 on Iraq.	189.5	24.1
Total, subsector 011 (Political and security activities)			189.5	26.7
012 Peace-keeping	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.2
Total, subsector 012 (Peace-keeping)				0.2
013 Disarmament	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.5
Total, subsector 013 (Disarmament)				0.5
014 General international law	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		1.8
Total, subsector 014 (General international law)				1.8
015 Trusteeship, decolonization and apartheid	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.1
	ILO	Elimination of apartheid and the consequences of its application over a long period in South Africa, and of its effects in neighbouring countries, in matters within ILO's mandate. Elimination of the social consequences of apartheid to ensure equality of opportunity and treatment in both law and practice.	0.7	
Total, subsector 015 (Trusteeship, decolonization and apartheid)			0.7	0.1
TOTAL, SECTOR 010 (Political affairs)			190.2	29.3

[a] In this table, as in table 3, "RB" refers to regular budget resources and "XB" to extrabudgetary resources. For the purposes of the table, the resources of organizations financed by voluntary contributions, other than any resources provided under the regular budget of the United Nations, are regarded as extrabudgetary.

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 020 - General development issues

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
021 Global, regional and multisectoral economic and social development strategies and policies	UNICEF	Attainment of the goals of the World Summit for Children in a context of human development and poverty reduction.		13.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		465.0
	ILO	Within the overall mandate of the ILO, development of appropriate economic and social development policies.	9.6	
	FAO	Monitoring of and regular reporting on the food and agricultural situation, at both the global and the regional levels; improvement of the understanding of global perspectives for food and agriculture, including the impact of global strategies.	9.1	0.1
	UNESCO	Elaboration of international, regional and national development strategies and policies, with emphasis on the cultural and environmental dimensions of development, human resources development, prospective studies and the needs of the least developed countries; formulation of multi-sectoral and sectoral development programmes and projects and mobilization of external financing for their implementation.	12.0	10.1
	UNIDO	Monitoring and evaluation of multisectoral economic and social development strategies and of industrialization policies, strategies and trends at the global level; analysis of industrial structures andpolicies as a basis for the programming of international cooperations and the formulation of national policies.	12.9	4.9
Total, subsector 021 (Global, regional and multisectoral economic and social development strategies and policies)			43.6	493.5
022 Monetary and financial issues and policies	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		12.5
	UNIDO	Assistance to developing countries in expanding industrial production, especially for small and medium private industry, notably by (a) improving the domestic investment climate to make it conducive to private national and foreign investment; (b) promoting developing countries as hosts for investment; (c) encouraging specific investment projects; and (d) upgrading national capabilities for investment promotion.	11.0	12.0
Total, subsector 022 (Monetary and financial issues and policies)			11.0	24.5

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
023 National development planning	UNICEF	Preparation and implementation of national action programmes for improving the situation of women and children as part of national development planning.		69.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		129.5
	FAO	Enhancement of national planning, including the formulation of plans at the subsector level and decentralized planning; improvement of the understanding of factors hampering agricultural development policies and plans, and of resource flows related to the food and agricultural sector.	19.1	6.8
Total, subsector 023 (National development planning)			19.1	206.1
024 Public administration and management	UNICEF	Support of programmes to achieve development goals.		119.7
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		210.0
	ILO	Establishment of effective labour administrations.	1.7	
Total, subsector 024 (Public administration and management)			1.7	329.7
TOTAL, SECTOR 020 (General development issues)			75.4	1053.8

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 030 - General statistics

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
031 Demographic and social statistics	UNICEF	Improvement of national indicators and monitoring systems to track human development, especially progress towards the goals of national action programmes.		11.2
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		2.0
	ILO	Establishment of international standards for labour statistics, application of these standards and enhancement of the capability of States to produce useful, reliable and comparable labour statistics. Establishment of indicators and information on trends in poverty and on labour markets, to monitor global trends in employment, unemployment and poverty and to analyse changes in employment patters and structures.	18.2	1.4
	UNESCO	Strengthening of national statistical infrastructures and improvement of methods of data collection and analysis; compilation, analysis and dissemination of updated statistical information concerning education, science, culture and communication.	8.4	3.5
	WHO	Development and strengthening of health information support of the management and implementation of public health action; regular assessment of national health situations and trends, including implementation of the global strategy for Health for All; assessment of the global health situation and projections, monitoring, evaluation and projection methodology; strengthening of epidemiological and statistical services.	3.5	0.1
Total, subsector 031 (Demographic and social statistics)			30.1	18.2
032 Economic statistics	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		3.7
	FAO	Collection and dissemination of global food and agricultural statistics, including fisheries and forestry; improvement of national statistical systems in these areas; enhancement of inter-country cooperation and harmonization.	53.1	5.7
	UNIDO	Development of industrial and business-related statistics; techno-economic analysis of industrial sectors; assistance with industry-specific applications such as statistical process control in manufacturing.	7.3	1.5
Total, subsector 032 (Economic statistics)			60.4	10.9
033 Other statistics	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		11.1
Total, subsector 033 (Other statistics)				11.1
TOTAL, SECTOR 030 (General statistics)			90.5	40.2

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 040 - Natural resources

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
041 Water resources planning and development	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		98.5
	FAO	Promotion of effective and sustainable use of water resources in agriculture; assessment of water resources potentials; development of irrigation and irrigation management; improvement of the control of health-related risks.	11.2	30.3
	UNESCO	Development of regional cooperation and national capabilities for the study and management of water resources.	12.2	9.0
	WMO	Assessment and forecasting of the quantity and quality of water resources, to meet the needs of all sectors of society, to permit the mitigation of water-related hazards and to maintain or enhance the condition of the global environment. Development and coordination of national hydrological services, advancement of the understanding of hydrological phenomena and support of regional activities in hydrology and intergovernmental activities in support of these objectives.	8.4	8.3
	IAEA	Application of effective nuclear techniques in hydrology, as well as in monitoring environmental changes, and provision of analytical and intercalibration services to national and international programmes; investigation of the use of nuclear reactors for sea water desalination.	7.8	5.7
Total, subsector 041 (Water resources planning and development)			39.6	151.8
042 Land use planning and development	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		29.0
	WFP	Land development and improvement, including land reclamation, irrigation, drainage and flood control and soil conservation.		193.0
	FAO	Reversal of nutrient depletion in soils, and conservation of land resources; improvement of assessment of the carrying capacities of available land; enhancement of land conservation and reclamation strategies and fertilizer policies.	25.0	59.9
	UNESCO	Improvement of the scientific basis for sustainable land-use systems in the humid and sub-humid tropics; reinforcement of the scientific capacity of States for improved management of arid lands.		4.4
Total, subsector 042 (Land use planning and development)			25.0	286.3

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
043 Biological resources	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		3.0
	FAO	Maintenance of biodiversity through improved management and use of plant genetic resources; conservation of animal genetic resources and protection of endangered native breeds; conservation *in situ* of forest genetic resources as a complement to *ex situ* methods.	5.6	18.1
	UNESCO	Conservation of biological diversity and the natural heritage and strengthening of the international biosphere reserve network.	11.2	3.6
	UNIDO	Application and conservation of biological resources, in accordance with the aims of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB).	4.9	23.9
Total, subsector 043 (Biological resources)			21.7	48.6
044 Mineral resources	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		23.0
	UNESCO	Promotion of environmentally sound development of mineral resources, including the preparation and publication of maps (cartography). Activities relating to natural disasters reduction are included.	8.5	
Total, subsector 044 (Mineral resources)			8.5	23.0
TOTAL, SECTOR 040 (Natural resources)			94.8	509.7

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 050 - Energy

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
051 Energy planning and conservation	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		24.0
	FAO	Improvement of the assessment by Governments of energy input needs in the agricultural production sector and in rural energy planning.	0.7	0.6
Total, subsector 051 (Energy planning and conservation)			0.7	24.6
052 Conventional sources of energy (petroleum, coal and gas)	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		25.7
	UNIDO	Diversification of energy sources and conservation in developing countries; problem-solving in the design, operation, maintenance and rehabilitation of energy-generating plants; assistance in the selection, adaptation and application of technologies and processes; enhancement of capabilities in process engineering design; promotion of energy-efficient and environmentally safe and clean technologies in user industries.	7.3	2.0
Total, subsector 052 (Conventional sources of energy (petroleum, coal and gas))			7.3	27.7
053 Nuclear energy	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		1.4
	IAEA	Provision of assistance in energy, electricity, and nuclear power planning and implementation, and improvement of nuclear power plant performance; improvement of nuclear reactor technologies and advanced reactor systems, including nuclear fusion; provision of information on world nuclear fuel resources, and of assistance in uranium mining and processing; provision of information on the conversion, enrichment and use of nuclear materials, as well as on the management of spent fuel; improvement of energy and electricity planning through assessment of the comparative costs and risks of nuclear and other energy systems.	26.6	10.5
Total, subsector 053 (Nuclear energy)			26.6	11.9
054 New and renewable sources of energy	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		4.5
	FAO	Enhancement of international cooperation and exchanges relating to improved rural energy technologies.	1.7	3.7
	UNIDO	Identification and promotion of cleaner and safer energy-saving and cost-effective technologies; assistance in the demonstration and commercialization of locally developed technologies, especially those using non-conventional sources of energy; promotion and application of techniques for the use of renewable energy and the replacement of primary fuels with waste fuels in industrial processes.	5.7	2.1
Total, subsector 054 (New and renewable sources of energy)			7.4	10.3
TOTAL, SECTOR 050 (Energy)			42.0	74.5

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 060 - Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
061 Policies and planning	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		25.8
	FAO	Formulation of improved national agricultural policies and development plans, improvement of the understanding of the socio-economic and technical constraints on existing farming systems; mobilization of resources for investment in agricultural and rural development; improvement of national fisheries policies and programmes; enhancement of national capacities to formulate investment projects.	80.1	66.5
Total, subsector 061 (Policies and planning)			80.1	92.3
062 Crop production and protection	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		125.2
	WFP	Development of agrarian reform schemes; promotion and diversification of crop production.		79.0
	FAO	Sustainable development of crop production systems under various agro-ecological and socio-economic conditions; assessment and promotion of viable technologies, including biotechnologies; enhancement of food production in support of food security, through special programme for low-income, food-deficit countries; development and promotion of integrated pest management programmes; implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention; reduction of the incidence of plant pest and animal diseases of transboundary significance, through preventive actions; extension of adherence to the International Code of Conduct for the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.	62.1	104.7
	IAEA	Use of nuclear techniques to improve crop production, reduce losses and protect the environment.	23.0	21.6
Total, subsector 062 (Crop production and protection)			85.1	330.5
063 Livestock and livestock products	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		18.5
	WFP	Strengthening of the animal production sector, including dairy development, rangeland management and fodder production.		5.0
	FAO	Development of improved and sustainable animal feeding systems, including grazing resources; establishment of more effective national disease control and veterinary services; improvement of native breeds; promotion of integrated animal production systems; development of processing facilities for animal products, including dairy and meat products.	38.3	65.7
	IAEA	Optimization of the productivity of ruminant livestock using nuclear techniques, through management practices based on improved nutritional, breeding and disease-control strategies.	9.0	14.5
Total, subsector 063 (Livestock and livestock products)			47.3	103.7

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
064 Support services	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		79.7
	WFP	Support of national emergency food security.		2.0
	FAO	Strengthening of national research capacities in developing countries; development of education programmes and strengthened agricultural extension services; solution of critical agrarian issues, in particular the improvement of land tenure systems and the establishment of effective institutional arrangements in rural areas; improvement of input delivery systems, particularly for small farmers; extension of off-farm employment opportunities for disadvantaged rural groups; development of appropriate food marketing and rural finance systems.	62.1	84.6
	WMO	The objectives reported under subsector 041 (Water resources planning and development) and subsector 193 (Meteorology) are also relevant in this area.		
Total, subsector 064 (Support services)			62.1	166.3
065 Fisheries	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		27.5
	WFP	Fishery development for poor rural households.		2.0
	FAO	Dissemination of information on aquatic sciences; assessment of exploitable fishery resources; accelerated development of aquaculture and inland fisheries; improvement of methods for managing and conserving fisheries resources and promotion of responsible fishing practices; support of small-scale fisheries and improvement of living conditions for rural fishing communities; expansion of the contribution of fishery products to alleviating nutritional problems; enhancement of international trade in fishery products and greater participation of developing countries in that trade; enhancement of international cooperation and agreements in fisheries research, development and management, including those concerning the high seas.	57.2	34.7
Total, subsector 065 (Fisheries)			57.2	64.2
066 Forestry	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		49.3
	WFP	Assistance to forestry projects, including afforestation, reforestation and watershed management and associated soil conservation activities.		84.0
	FAO	Global forest resources monitoring and the dissemination of related information; support of forest plantations and improved agro-forestry systems; improvement of harvesting operations; promotion of non-wood forest products; enhancement of understanding of the perspectives and needs of rural dwellers in relation to forestry; development of sharing among local populations in respect of forest benefits; strengthening of the institutional base for forestry activities; improvement of techniques for forest protection.	36.6	68.3
Total, subsector 066 (Forestry)			36.6	201.6
TOTAL, SECTOR 060 (Agriculture, forestry and fisheries)			368.4	958.6

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 070 - Industry

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
071 Policies and planning	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		2.9
	ILO	Preparation and organization of the ILO programme of industrial meetings, covering 30 industries. Analysis of different aspects of employment in over 30 different industries.	3.8	
	UNIDO	Support of industrial restructuring in developing countries, through recommendations for suitable planning and policy approaches and institutional and organizational measures for industrial sectors. At the regional and international levels, assistance in (a) defining major issues and constraints on the industrial development process; (b) formulating and coordinating policies to overcome these constraints; (c) identifying opportunities for investment promotion, technology transfer and development and technical assistance; (d) initiating and promoting action in selected industrial sectors; and (e) elaborating strategies for the development of specific sectors such as small-scale industry.	50.8	9.2
Total, subsector 071 (Policies and planning)			54.6	12.1
072 Industrial support services	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		135.6
	UNIDO	Assistance in the establishment, strengthening and operation of industry-wide support services and institutions and the related government functions, including industrial planning, legislation, training, management, quality control, standardization, information, the application of industrial technologies, pre-investment study and other support and promotional services.	21.3	17.2
Total, subsector 072 (Industrial support services)			21.3	152.8
073 Manufacturing industries	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		27.0
	FAO	Enhancement of small-scale agro-industrial development and food processing; expansion of exchanges of experience in traditional food processing technologies; application of bio-technologies to small-scale and rural-based agricultural product processing; development of forest-based industries, including those involving non-wood products.	6.4	19.5
	UNIDO	Development and transfer of manufacturing technology in all industries, with emphasis on clean technologies and energy-saving measures for equipment; support of related research and development institutions and of industrial capacity utilization, on-the-job training of technical personnel, and marketing and commercialization.	22.2	43.0
	IAEA	Strengthening of the capabilities of developing countries to apply nuclear methods and radiation techniques in industry.	4.5	12.3
Total, subsector 073 (Manufacturing industries)			33.1	101.8
074 Service industries	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		7.0
Total, subsector 074 (Service industries)				7.0
TOTAL, SECTOR 070 (Industry)			109.0	273.7

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Table 4 (continued)

Sector 080 - Transport

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
081 Policies and planning	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		8.8
	IAEA	Maintenance of the Agency's transport regulations for radioactive materials and assistance in their proper implementation.	1.5	0.2
Total, subsector 081 (Policies and planning)			1.5	9.0
082 Road transport	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		35.3
	WFP	Development and rehabilitation of the transport infrastructure, especially in rural areas, to increase access to markets.		17.0
Total, subsector 082 (Road transport)				52.3
083 Rail transport	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		12.7
Total, subsector 083 (Rail transport)				12.7
084 Water transport and shipping	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		18.8
	ILO	Promotion of social and economic progress and improvement of working and living conditions for workers in the maritime industries.	1.8	
	WMO	The objectives reported under subsector 193 (Meteorology) are also relevant in this area.		

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
084 Water transport and shipping (continued)	IMO	Development of an international regulatory framework for maritime safety, the efficiency of navigation, the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships and related administrative and legal matters: ▸ Development of standards for facilitating international maritime traffic and of regulations and codes for the maritime transport of cargoes of all types, including hazardous cargoes; development of measures and related safety conventions under the International Convention for the Safety of Life of Sea for the protection of passengers and crews on board ships at sea and for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation; ▸ Regulation of shipping to minimize its impact on the marine environment, including the establishment of standards for the construction, equipment and operation of ships in order to prevent pollution, and of a legal framework for joint international action in the event of a major oil pollution incident; ▸ Development of conventions on liability and compensation for pollution and other damage and other matters of a private law nature, as well as on the right of States to intervene on the high seas when threatened by a maritime pollution incident; ▸ Provision of assistance to Governments in the implementation of IMO conventions and other instruments.	52.9	12.9
Total, subsector 084 (Water transport and shipping)			54.7	31.7
085 Air transport	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		58.6

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
085 Air transport (continued)	ICAO	Development of international standards and regulations necessary for the safety, security, efficiency and regularity of air transport: ▸ Development, adoption and amendment of international standards in all matters related to the operation of aircraft, airworthiness and the numerous facilities and services required for their support; ▸ Establishment, with the cooperation of States, of regional air navigation plans; ▸ Development of standards for aviation security and provision of assistance to States in the area of aviation security; ▸ Streamlining of customs, immigration and public health formalities; ▸ Assistance to resource-scarce States in meeting ICAO standards and developing air transport; ▸ Collection and publication of world aviation statistical data and economic studies; ▸ Drafting of international air law conventions; ▸ Monitoring of the impact of civil aviation on the environment and development of relevant standards.	100.9	105.3
	WMO	The objectives reported under subsector 193 (Meteorology) are also relevant in this area.		
Total, subsector 085 (Air transport)			100.9	163.9
TOTAL, SECTOR 080 (Transport)			157.1	269.6

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 090 - Communications

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
091 Postal services	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		9.7
	UPU	Development of communications between peoples by the efficient operation of the postal services and assistance in attaining of the aims of international collaboration in the cultural, social and economic fields. The Member States of the UPU represent a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of letter-post items and freedom of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.	44.3	2.8
Total, subsector 091 (Postal services)			44.3	12.5
092 Telecommunications	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		60.4
	ITU	Development of regulations on telecommunications with a view to assuring global interconnectivity and interoperability of telecommunication networks; assurance of rational and efficient use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit. Development of global telecommunication standards to ensure harmonious design, modernization and growth of global telecommunication networks; harmonization of technical studies for the introduction of new technologies, techniques and services. Facilitation of international cooperation and economic and social development among peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services; advocacy of the role of telecommunications and provision of technical assistance and policy advice on the development and expansion of telecommunication services in developing countries. Dissemination of regulatory, technical, planning, operational and statistical information on telecommunication matters; development of strategic plans to ensure that the Union continually and adequately responds to the needs of States in the changing telecommunication environment.	209.3	39.0
Total, subsector 092 (Telecommunications)			209.3	99.4
093 Television, radio and print media	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		2.3
	UNESCO	Promotion of the free flow of information at the international and national levels and of wider and better-balanced dissemination of information. Promotion of freedom of the press, the independence and pluralism of media and the development of communication capacities (infrastructure, technology and human resources development), particularly in developing countries.	10.6	17.0
Total, subsector 093 (Television, radio and print media)			10.6	19.3

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
094 Development support communication	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		2.1
	UNICEF	Capacity-building and institutional development for modern and traditional communication to increase acquisition of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living.		22.9
	FAO	Improvement of national rural communication programmes; development of audio-visual methodologies and techniques.	3.4	1.2
	UNESCO	Planning of communication strategies and promotion of the use of communications media in support of development activities in such areas as education, environment and population, as well as in meeting the special communication needs of specific target populations such as women, immigrants, refugees and the handicapped.	10.2	3.7
Total, subsector 094 (Development support communication)			13.6	29.9
095 Information infrastructure	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		12.0
	FAO	Enhancement of information exchange and strengthening of national documentation infrastructures (in particular through the operation of the International Information System for Agricultural Sciences and Technology (AGRIS) and the Current Agricultural Research Information System (CARIS)); improvement of national systems for fisheries information.	21.6	0.9
	UNESCO	Development of the information infrastructure in States, such as libraries, archives, documentation centres and data bases; development and dissemination of standard procedures, techniques and software packages to harmonize information-handling processes and the development of networks of information exchange in disciplines within UNESCO's fields of competence; expansion of the UNESCO's function as a world clearing-house of information in its fields of competence, including the field of future-oriented studies.	22.1	14.3
	IAEA	Provision of a full range of library services relevant to IAEA concerns from an up-to-date collection of library material and information sources in the form of books, journals, microfilm/microfiche, film, videos and external databases.	5.7	
Total, subsector 095 (Information infrastructure)			49.4	27.2
TOTAL, SECTOR 090 (Communications)			327.2	188.3

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 100 - Trade and development

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
101 Global trade policies	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		18.2
	FAO	Promotion of the resolution of global trade issues related to food and agriculture through support to the international organizations involved.	3.6	0.1
Total, subsector 101 (Global trade policies)			3.6	18.3
102 Trade in commodities and manufactures	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		3.6
	FAO	Monitoring and reporting on developments affecting specific agricultural commodities; development of more effective intergovernmental consultations on a broad range of commodities, and of agreements between producer and consumer countries on remedial actions; enhancement of national commodity policies and identification of diversification and trade opportunities; improvement of the understanding of trade developments in forest products and enhancement of international concertation.	21.7	1.3
Total, subsector 102 (Trade in commodities and manufactures)			21.7	4.9
103 Trade in services, including tourism	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		7.7
	ILO	Identification of social and labour issues in the hotel, catering and tourism sector and development of measures to respond to problems. Formulation of policies and programmes at the national and institutional levels on the labour and social issues in this sector.	0.5	
Total, subsector 103 (Trade in services, including tourism)			0.5	7.7
104 Trade expansion, trade promotion and export development	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		28.8
	WIPO	Promotion of trade by providing for the registration of international trademarks and service marks, the international deposit of industrial designs and the protection of appellations of origin. Continued improvement of (a) classification of goods and services for the purposes of registering trademarks and service marks, (b) classification for marks which have figurative elements and (c) classification for industrial designs.	43.1	
Total, subsector 104 (Trade expansion, trade promotion and export development)			43.1	28.8
TOTAL, SECTOR 100 (Trade and development)			68.9	59.7

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 110 - Population

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
111 Population policies and dynamics	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		9.4
	UNFPA	Enhancement of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of comprehensive, multi-sectoral population policies, including the development of legal frameworks, institutional capability and awareness creation on population and development issues; support of the integration of population factors into development planning and policy decision-making (through training, establishment of population units and development of methodologies and computer models). With these ends in view, conduct of analyses and studies aimed at monitoring demographic trends, identifying determinant and conditioning factors as well as the social, economic and environmental implications of population changes, and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of population programmes.		81.0
	ILO	Enhancement of the capacity of Governments to alleviate poverty, achieve employment-intensive growth and apply international labour standards. Adoption of policies and programmes to deal with the economic and social problems arising from population growth, structure and distribution. Provision of information on the relationships between employment and human resources development policies on the one hand and demographic variables on the other. Provision of operational tools to integrate population and human resources issues into employment and development planning and policies.		9.8
	UNESCO	Enhancement of national capacity for the training of educational personnel, social researchers and communicators, and activities relating to population data bases.		3.0
Total, subsector 111 (Population policies and dynamics)				103.2
112 Data collection and analysis	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		2.0
	UNFPA	Improvement of vital statistics and enhancement of the operation of civil registration systems; dissemination of basic data and findings to relevant audiences; support of the undertaking and analysis of population censuses and sample surveys.		38.0
Total, subsector 112 (Data collection and analysis)				40.0
113 Family planning	UNICEF	Securing of access for all pregnant women to prenatal care and trained attendants during childbirth, and of access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.		10.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.7

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
113 **Family planning** (continued)	UNFPA	Assistance in the enablement of individuals and couples to decide freely and in an informed manner on the number and spacing of their children. With this aim in view, support of the full spectrum of family planning information and services, including family planning supplies and equipment, training in family planning, counselling services, family planning infrastructures and programme management, technical advisory services, family planning research, including research on the safety and effectiveness of current methods of fertility regulation, and the development and introduction of new methods. In addition, family planning being viewed as an essential component of maternal and child health programmes, support of those components of programmes on women's reproductive health and safe motherhood which are directly related to, and thus enhance, the quality and acceptability of family planning.		277.2
	UNESCO	Integration of family-life education and awareness of family planning.		4.4
	WHO	Protection and promotion of the health of women and children and strengthening of the role of all members of the family in health care, child-rearing and preparation for parenthood; promotion of safe motherhood, child health and development, family planning and reproductive health.	18.3	71.5
Total, subsector 113 (Family planning)			18.3	364.3
114 **Population education and communication**	UNICEF	Promotion of emphasis in education on the rights and needs of girl children and adolescents.		1.1
	UNFPA	Development of information, communication and education on population issues, by: (a) ensuring that population-related facts and issues are brought to the attention of the public, the scientific community or political leaders; (b) bringing about change in attitudes and behavioural patterns in critical areas such as reproduction and gender issues; (c) furthering, through both formal and non-formal channels, genuine understanding of problems and possible solutions.		95.2
	FAO	Integration of population concerns into rural and agricultural development policies and programmes.	0.8	2.8
	ILO	Provision of assistance in carrying out population and workers' welfare education programmes.		9.8
	UNESCO	Strengthening of the substantive content and improvement of the effectiveness of population education and communication.	5.0	12.6
Total, subsector 114 (Population education and communication)			5.8	121.5
TOTAL, SECTOR 110 (Population)			24.1	629.0

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 120 - Human settlements

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
121 Settlements	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		25.8
	WFP	Assistance in land settlement and housing schemes and in the building and creation of public amenities, slum improvement and the improvement of sanitation and drinking water supplies.		5.0
Total, subsector 121 (Settlements)				30.8
122 Housing	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		20.5
	UNIDO	Assistance in the development and operation of industries producing basic construction materials, particularly those of low cost, for housing and other social needs.	4.6	0.7
Total, subsector 122 (Housing)			4.6	21.2
123 Urban development	UNICEF	Improvement or urban settlements for the welfare of children.		14.6
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		27.6
	UNESCO	Assistance in elimination of the consequences of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station, with a view to improvement of the living conditions of the inhabitants.		0.5
Total, subsector 123 (Urban development)				42.7
TOTAL, SECTOR 120 (Human settlements)			4.6	94.7

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 130 - Health

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
131 Health system infrastructure	UNICEF	Reduction of infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates; strengthening, revitalization or establishment of primary health care structures and systems to achieve key health sector goals.		216.3
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		13.6
	WFP	Feeding of patients, convalescents and the socially disadvantaged in institutions.		18.0
	WHO	Progressive development and strengthening of health systems based on primary health care; infrastructure development; strengthening of national capacities for economic analysis and planning in the health sector; promotion of health systems research and health legislation.	189.7	3.8
Total, subsector 131 (Health system infrastructure)			189.7	251.7
132 Health promotion and care	UNICEF	Reduction of child and maternal mortality; improvement of access to safe drinking water and sanitation; promotion of breast-feeding and monitoring of child growth.		216.1
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		132.3
	WFP	Feeding of expectant or nursing mothers and pre-school children; development of public health programmes.		99.0
	ILO	Enhancement of the capacity of Governments to apply new information in the formulation and implementation of occupational safety and health policies. Provision of information on the recognition, evaluation and control of workplace hazards, to increase the international exchange of information on law, practice and training activities in the field of occupational safety and health.	7.1	6.2
	FAO	Achievement of adequate nutrition for all population groups; improvement of the formulation of nutritional policies and national nutrition plans (follow-up to the International Conference on Nutrition) and support of nutrition interventions; monitoring and assessment of nutrition situations at the global, regional and country levels; promotion of better-balanced diets and enhancement of consumer education; elimination of major nutritional deficiencies; improvement of food standards and enhancement of the evaluation of food additives, veterinary drug residues and food contaminants (through the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission); improvement of national food quality and safety systems for consumer protection, expansion of access to export markets and facilitation of import control; improvement of street foods systems.	39.4	13.6

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
132 **Health promotion and care** (continued)	WHO	Creation of conditions for healthy living and sustainable health development: ▸ Stimulation of change and development, e.g. disability prevention in children and the elderly; design and implementation of national nutrition strategies; promotion of national safety culture; health protection and promotion in cities, schools and work places; refinement of indicators of good health; ▸ Integration of food aid with national health development programmes; ▸ Development of an oral health component within the framework of national health planning; ▸ Inclusion of safety in intersectoral and sectoral development policies, (diagnosis and problem-solving, safety promotion and injury protection, care and rehabilitation); ▸ Promotion of the concept of a tobacco-free society.	294.7	93.2
	IAEA	Enhancement of the application of nuclear techniques in medicine, radiation biology and radiotherapy, and in connection with nutrition and environmental pollution; assessment of the health and environmental impacts of nuclear and other energy systems; strengthening of radiation safety; enhancement of radiological emergency preparedness; promotion of appropriate management of radioactive waste at all stages, from generation to final disposal; enhanced protection of the public and the environment from major radiation sources.	55.5	53.7
Total, subsector 132 (Health promotion and care)			396.7	614.1
133 **Disease prevention and control**	UNICEF	Universal immunization against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis for children and against tetanus for women of child-bearing age, with a view to the eradication of poliomyelitis and neonatal tetanus and the reduction of cases of deaths from other disease; reduction of deaths of children under five due to diarrhoea of children and acute respiratory infections; reduction of iron and vitamin A deficiency and of iodine deficiency disorders; prevention of AIDS among children and women; reduction of severe and moderate malnutrition among young children.		175.9
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		53.4
	ILO	Adoption in States of measures for the identification, prevention and control of work-related diseases, with emphasis on elimination of the exposure of workers to hazardous materials and chemicals and of unhealthy working conditions.	2.2	0.8

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
133 **Disease prevention and control** (continued)	WHO	Prevention and control of major communicable and non-communicable diseases, in particular malaria, other parasitic and tropical diseases, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, leprosy, zoonotic diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, blindness and deafness, cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Provision of immunization and coverage against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis. Development of strategies for the planning and implementation of control programmes at the global, regional, subregional and national levels; development of new tools and methods of preventing, diagnosing and treating selected diseases; promotion of research and training; development of new and improved vaccines in order to increase further the safety and cost-effectiveness of immunization activities.	245.9	434.0
	UNIDO	Assistance in the industrial and/or local production of vaccines, infusions, medicines and drugs.	4.7	1.7
Total, subsector 133 (Disease prevention and control)			252.8	665.8
TOTAL, SECTOR 130 (Health)			839.2	1531.6

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 140 - Education

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
141 Educational policy and planning	UNICEF	Securing of universal access to basic education and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of children of primary school age.		26.5
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		22.2
	ILO	Enhancement of the capability of States to design and develop a policy framework promoting greater responsiveness of training systems to changing labour market conditions and ensuring equality of access to training opportunities.	2.1	0.8
	UNESCO	Building of educational policies, strategies, planning and management methods, and advancement of education through regional and subregional cooperation. Assistance in the design of low-cost, multifunctional educational buildings and furniture, including buildings capable of withstanding disaster forces such as hurricanes and earthquakes.	53.9	21.1
Total, subsector 141 (Educational policy and planning)			56.0	70.6
142 Educational facilities and technology	UNICEF	Increase of the efficiency in education through lower drop-out rates, better teacher training, more effective teaching and teaching standards and making learning more relevant to life.		59.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		12.6
	UNESCO	Support of the use of communication and information technologies and of research findings to promote educational innovation for development, particularly through regional networks. The objectives reported under subsector 141 (Educational policy and planning) are also relevant in this area.	7.7	5.6
Total, subsector 142 (Educational facilities and technology)			7.7	77.6
143 Educational systems	UNICEF	Improvement of the quality and relevance of education systems.		59.4
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		41.3
	WFP	Provision of school meals in primary and secondary schools, mainly in rural areas.		143.0
	UNESCO	Promotion of universal primary education of quality; renewal of the contents and methods of educational systems, including technical and vocational education; popularization of science and technology education and improvement of the quality and relevance of higher education and teacher training, including university education in the basic and applied sciences. Some elements of non-formal education are also included.	34.2	33.4
Total, subsector 143 (Educational systems)			34.2	277.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
144 Non-formal education	UNICEF	Reduction of the adult illiteracy rate, with emphasis on female literacy; increase in the acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills, and values required for better living.		27.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		8.4
	WFP	Development of vocational and literacy training for poor people, particularly women, to improve employment prospects and incomes.		30.0
	UNESCO	Promotion of literacy, post-literacy and continuing education among youth and adults, with emphasis on the advancement of women in all areas of education. The objectives reported under subsector 143 (Educational systems) are also relevant in this area.	46.6	17.0
Total, subsector 144 (Non-formal education)			46.6	82.4
TOTAL, SECTOR 140 (Education)			144.5	507.7

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 150 - Employment

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
151 Policies and planning	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		14.1
	ILO	Adoption and implementation of active policies promoting full, productive and freely chosen employment and meeting international standards on employment, human rights, conditions of work and the protection of vulnerable groups. Formulation of policies promoting employment growth and the sustainability of economic reform and structural adjustment programmes. Design of labour market policies to increase productivity, improve access to employment and income and reduce discrimination against vulnerable groups. Development of effective human resources development policies as a means of contributing to overall employment policies. Promotion of appropriate labour market policies based on broad tripartite consultation and commitment. Development of policies designed to achieve equality of opportunity and treatment for men and women in employment.	40.5	27.1
Total, subsector 151 (Policies and planning)			40.5	41.2
152 Employment promotion	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		15.8
	ILO	Adoption and implementation of active labour policies designed to promote full, productive and freely chosen employment. Implementation of manpower planning and rural development policies. Implementation of employment-intensive programmes and encouragement of entrepreneurship as a means of maximizing employment creation and generating income. Enhancement of the capacity of management to contribute to economic and social development. Development of cooperatives and similar economic self-help organizations as participatory institutions contributing to poverty alleviation, employment and income generation. Development of policy frameworks promoting greater responsiveness of training systems to changing labour market conditions and ensuring equitable access to training opportunities.	37.4	71.1
Total, subsector 152 (Employment promotion)			37.4	86.9
153 Management development, technical and vocational training	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		27.0
	ILO	Enhancement of the ability of managers to improve the economic and social performance of their organizations and to adapt to a rapidly changing environment, through management development and training programmes. Development and creation of small enterprises as important means of contributing to the structural adjustment process, to the decentralization of economic activity and to employment and income generation, through the provision of vocational training programmes. Strengthening of the capacity of training systems to respond rapidly to changing labour market demands resulting from technological change, structural adjustment, demographic trends or the transition to a market economy. Enhancement of the capacity of Governments to formulate and implement strategies improving the access of disabled persons to training and employment, including self-employment.	76.6	72.4

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
153 Management development, technical and vocational training (continued)	UNIDO	Upgrading of local technological, managerial and entrepreneurial capabilities and their integration into the industrial development process; improvement of national human resource development strategies and plans; provision of enterprise-level training.	15.6	21.7
Total, subsector 153 (Management development, technical and vocational training)			92.2	121.1
154 Conditions of employment	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		8.9
	ILO	Implementation of international labour Conventions and recommendations and compliance by States with their obligations under Articles 19, 22 and 35 of the ILO's Constitution. Elimination of all forms of discrimination in employment and occupation. Improvement of the enforcement of labour laws through the strengthening of labour inspection systems and employment services. Reduction of occupational accidents and improvement of the working environment. Establishment and implementation of occupational safety and health policies and programmes in all economic sectors. Provision of essential minimum protection and progressive improvements in conditions of work and work-related welfare facilities. Protection of workers against excessive hours of work and harmfully stressful jobs and the adaptation of work schedules, work organization and technology to the needs and preferences of workers and the requirements of the enterprise. Implementation and evaluation of action programmes contributing to the protection of working children and the progressive abolition of child labour.	103.5	40.0
	WHO	Strengthening of national workers' health programmes, including the legislative aspects, through institutional development, training and education, applied research, and the development and adaptation of technology and approaches, monitoring and evaluation; development and consolidation of health services infrastructure for workers as an integral element of primary health care in national health systems.	9.7	0.4
	IAEA	Enhancement of protection from occupational radiation.	2.6	2.4
Total, subsector 154 (Conditions of employment)			115.8	51.7

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
155 Labour relations	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		1.2
	ILO	Promotion of tripartism and the development of labour relations systems, labour laws, individual employment relationship patterns and remuneration policies consistent with ILO principles and standards. Development of knowledge and understanding in States of different systems of labour relations, collective bargaining and labour disputes settlement. Establishment of appropriate systems of workers' participation in decision-making and adaptation of labour legislation to changing needs. Development of cooperation between Governments, workers' and employers' organizations and multinational enterprises in the observance and practical application of the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises. Maintenance, strengthening and development of relations with employers and workers and their organizations and services and support of their organizations.	74.6	19.6
Total, subsector 155 (Labour relations)			74.6	20.8
TOTAL, SECTOR 150 (Employment)			360.5	321.7

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 160 - Humanitarian assistance and disaster management

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
161 Protection of and assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons	UNICEF	Improvement of the care of refugees and displaced children and mothers.		153.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		4.6
	UNRWA	Continued provision to Palestine refugees of the following services: (a) Education services to meet their basic educational needs and enhance their educational opportunities; (b) Health services to meet their basic health needs and improve their overall state of health; (c) Relief and social services to help them meet their needs, to maintain a reasonable standard of existence and to improve their capacity to become more self-reliant, thereby reducing their dependence on such assistance. Implementation of additional measures and expanded assistance to meet emergency situations such as those currently prevailing in Lebanon, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, especially through the Peace Implementation Programme for infrastructure improvement.		742.3
	WFP	Provision of food assistance to refugees and displaced persons (25 million annually), the largest operations being in Rwanda/Burundi, former Yugoslavia, Liberia, Afghanistan and Angola. Assistance in the resettlement of returnees.		2003.0
	UNESCO	Protection of and assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons, disaster prevention and emergency relief as in Somalia, Rwanda, Cambodia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.		2.9
	WHO	Provision of humanitarian assistance and health care to evacuees, refugees and returnees, and of advice on emergency medical technology.	4.6	11.9
Total, subsector 161 (Protection of and assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons)			4.6	2917.7
162 Disaster prevention and preparedness	UNICEF	Capacity-building in emergency preparedness and prevention.		69.6
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		18.5

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
162 Disaster prevention and preparedness (continued)	FAO	Operation of the Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) for impending food shortages; establishment of national early warning systems; development of contingency planning and food reserves at national level. The objectives reported under subsector 062 (Crop production and protection) are also relevant in this area.	14.4	6.0
	UNESCO	The objectives reported under subsectors 044 (Mineral resources) and 141 (Educational policy and planning) are also relevant in this area.		
	WHO	Strengthening of national capability for emergency preparedness and, in the aftermath of disasters, provision of initial relief assistance; provision of coordinating mechanisms in the emergency health field; provision of high-level expertise to diagnose the health impact of disasters, assess health needs and cooperate in the general crisis management of emergencies; rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of health expertise and services.	3.6	9.3
	WMO	The objectives reported under subsectors 041 (Water resources planning and development) and 193 (Meteorology) are also relevant in this area.		
Total, subsector 162 (Disaster prevention and preparedness)			18.0	103.4
163 Emergency relief	UNICEF	Immediate relief assistance in children by man-made and natural disasters.		202.1
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.6
	WFP	Provision of food assistance to victims of sudden natural disasters or in situations of drought or crop failure (some five million victims of natural disasters annually, although requirements fluctuate from year to year), the largest operations being in the Horn of Africa and in East and Southern Africa. Coordination of relief food assistance among various donors; monitoring and reporting on the distribution and impact of emergency food aid.		307.0
	FAO	Provision of emergency assistance in case of outbreaks of major plant pests and animal diseases or natural disasters.	29.9	
	WHO	Provision of special health and medical relief to certain of the most adversely affected countries and peoples.	8.2	21.2
Total, subsector 163 (Emergency relief)			38.1	530.9
TOTAL, SECTOR 160 (Humanitarian assistance and disaster management)			60.7	3552.0

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 170 - Social development

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
171 Human rights	UNICEF	Support for implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.		10.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		1.6
	ILO	Encouragement of the observance of ILO standards and principles relating to freedom of association and trade union rights. Reduction of all forms of discrimination in employment and occupation, and observance of ILO standards and principles on equality of opportunity and treatment. Adoption of policies ensuring the equal treatment of disabled persons in human resources development activities and employment.	13.9	1.2
	UNESCO	Promotion of education at all levels for human rights, peace and international understanding, including the development of a culture of democracy and peace in post-apartheid South Africa. Elimination of various forms of discrimination and improvement of the status of women in society.	13.8	1.5
Total, subsector 171 (Human rights)			27.7	14.3
172 Integration and social groups	UNICEF	Strengthening of community organization and attainment of participation by all sectors and social groups in development; improvement of the protection of children in especially difficult circumstances.		59.8
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		23.7
	ILO	Achievement of equality of opportunity and treatment for migrant workers and their families, and improvement of their protection. Provision of training opportunities to the poor and to vulnerable population groups. Adoption by Governments of policies ensuring the equal treatment of disabled persons. Adoption of measures contributing to the protection of working children and the progressive abolition of child labour, and responding to the needs of other specific groups of workers such as those with family responsibilities.	7.1	11.6
	FAO	Development of more effective cooperatives and other participatory mechanisms for rural populations; enhancement of rural development and transformation, through cooperation with non-governmental organizations.	8.5	6.6
	UNESCO	Development of a network of organizations and institutions concerned with youth issues within the framework of the International Youth Clearing House and Information Service (INFOYOUTH), and promotion of research and action at the local, national and international levels aimed at meeting the major concerns and aspirations of young people.	9.5	1.4
Total, subsector 172 (Integration and social groups)			25.1	103.1

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
173 Advancement of women	UNICEF	Enhancement of women's status and their role in development.		29.7
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		5.7
	UNFPA	Improvement of the role and status of women through awareness creation, advocacy and action programmes emphasizing the interrelationship between women's status, population factors, and overall development trends; expansion of the participation of women in population activities at the grass-roots level.		23.5
	ILO	Enhancement of the capacity of Governments and employers' and workers' organizations to design and implement policies and active programmes to improve the employment and incomes of women and to extend their social and legal protection. Development of the participation of women in training. Promotion of equality of treatment and opportunity between men and women in employment. Development of education programmes to emphasize women's participation and equality of opportunity. Development of awareness of the problems of women workers in rural areas and of occupational safety and health problems specific to women. Expansion of the access of women to training and employment, better working conditions and social protection; development of women's organizations and increase in the participation of women in decision-making.	12.6	10.3
	FAO	Integration of rural women-in-development concerns in the design of national policies; improvement of institution-building for the advancement of rural women and enhancement of the understanding of gender-sensitive issues.	15.8	7.5
	UNESCO	The objectives reported under subsectors 144 (Non-formal education) and 171 (Human rights) are also relevant in this area.		
	UNIDO	Promotion of the role of women in industry at all levels and development gender-specific indicators in the design and implementation of related activities.	4.9	13.5
Total, subsector 173 (Advancement of women)			33.3	90.2
174 Social welfare and services and social security	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		13.7
	ILO	Strengthening and consolidation of the management and supervision of social security institutions and social protection structures. Gradual extension of social protection to the whole of the population. Promotion of equality in social security between nationals and non-nationals, for migrant workers and their families, and between men and women, through the development of national legislation and suitable bilateral or multilateral legislative instruments.	19.6	13.6
Total, subsector 174 (Social welfare and services and social security)			19.6	27.3

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
175 Crime prevention and criminal justice	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.4
Total, subsector 175 (Crime prevention and criminal justice)				0.4
176 Drug abuse control	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.1
	ILO	Development of workplace programmes to prevent and reduce drug and alcohol abuse and the attendant problems of workers' health and productivity and of absenteeism, accidents, etc.	1.0	2.1
	UNESCO	Promotion of education for the prevention of drug abuse.		1.6
	WHO	Reduction of the impact of substance abuse on the health and welfare of populations everywhere, and prevention of new substance abuse in all forms.	6.9	5.0
	UNIDO	Support of efforts aimed at curbing the production of illicit drugs through the creation and rehabilitation of small agro-industries in areas where illicit cultivation occurs.	0.5	4.0
Total, subsector 176 (Drug abuse control)			8.4	12.8
TOTAL, SECTOR 170 (Social development)			114.1	248.1

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 180 - Culture

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
181 Preservation and development of culture	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		4.3
	UNESCO	Preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage; promotion of cultural relations and the enrichment of cultural identities; implementation of the Action Plan of the World Decade for Cultural Development; promotion of book development and reading habits.	57.5	33.7
Total, subsector 181 (Preservation and development of culture)			57.5	38.0
182 Protection of authors' rights and neighbouring rights	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		38.1
	UNESCO	Protection of copyright and neighbouring rights and promotion of broader access to works protected by these rights.	9.5	2.3
	WIPO	Promotion of international protection of copyright (and neighbouring rights) in literary and artistic works by helping developing countries to establish or modernize their copyright systems, and by making protection and enforcement of copyright more effective throughout the world.	5.9	0.7
Total, subsector 182 (Protection of authors' rights and neighbouring rights)			15.4	41.1
TOTAL, SECTOR 180 (Culture)			72.9	79.1

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 190 - Science and technology

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
191 Natural and physical sciences	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		0.3
	UNESCO	Promotion of ocean research and coastal-zone management strategies at the global and regional levels, including research on ocean and marine resources and on the ocean's role in climatic and global change.	23.1	33.6
	IAEA	Improvement of the monitoring of marine radioactivity through the provision of information and assistance.	4.8	4.3
Total, subsector 191 (Natural and physical sciences)			27.9	38.2
192 Social and human sciences	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		2.7
	UNESCO	Improvement of institutional capabilities for training and research in the social sciences, and strengthening of networks of specialized institutions and national infrastructures for the exchange of information and documentation.	17.4	
	IAEA	Provision of a world-wide, comprehensive database of publications in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology (INIS); promotion of research in the physical and mathematical sciences and their interface with technology (through the International Centre for Theoretical Physics); publication of a journal on the latest developments in fusion research.	24.8	30.9
Total, subsector 192 (Social and human sciences)			42.2	33.6
193 Meteorology	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		4.5
	WMO	Development of national meteorological services, to enable them (a) to assemble and maintain the essential basic climate and other atmospheric monitoring records for their countries; (b) to provide services to protect life and property and add to the social and economic well-being of their communities; (c) to advance the understanding of meteorological phenomena; and (d) to advance their human and technical development. Establishment through the World Weather Watch of integrated systems for the coordination of weather forecasting monitoring, communication and reporting on a regional and global basis. Coordination of international scientific and intergovernmental efforts in the scientific assessment of climate and climate change. Coordination and co-sponsorship of scientific research on climatological, meteorological and related environmental issues, including the study of atmospheric pollution, ozone depletion and natural and man-made phenomena related to greenhouse gases and global warming. Promotion of effective scientific and technical application of meteorology to public weather services and the agricultural, aviation and marine sectors.	77.3	35.0
Total, subsector 193 (Meteorology)			77.3	39.5
194 Development and transfer of technology	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		66.2

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
194 **Development and transfer of technology** (continued)	FAO	Development of agricultural applications of isotopes and biotechnology; enhancement of the application to agriculture, fisheries and forestry of technology for remote sensing, agro-meteorology and geographically referenced information systems (GIS).	12.4	9.2
	UNESCO	Development of national research capabilities and international and regional cooperation in the basic sciences, microbial and plant technologies, the engineering sciences and renewable sources of energy, with a view to enhancing technology transfer; development of national capabilities in the use of informatics and the strengthening of regional informatics networks.	40.0	7.8
	WHO	Promotion and support of the development, use and adaptation of diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative technology; promotion of the proper use of medical drugs and medical services appropriate to specific national systems and institutions; support of the establishment of mechanisms for developing, assessing and transferring technology.	3.9	
	WIPO	Promotion of international protection, mainly through patents, of technology (inventions) by helping developing countries to establish or modernize their patent systems, by making protection and enforcement of patent rights more effective throughout the world, and by encouraging close cooperation among patent offices. Provision of services in the filing, searching and examination and publication of international patent applications. Continued improvement of an international patent classification for the orderly storage, access and retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents. Promotion of technological development through the dissemination of information in patent documents, especially by advanced means such as CD-ROMs.	121.5	10.7
	UNIDO	Expansion and acceleration of the flow of technologies and technological information to developing countries and related monitoring of technological developments; mediation and improvement of negotiating capabilities concerning transfer-of-technology contracts; development of industrial technology research capabilities; promotion of technology options conducive to sustainable development; promotion of long-term capability-building, particularly in respect of new technologies.	11.9	16.5
	IAEA	Improvement of research, data exchange and data processing, through the provision of nuclear and atomic data services; improvement of the design, construction and maintenance of nuclear instruments; enhancement of the use of research reactors and particle accelerators; development of the production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals, and of labelling techniques for biomolecules, through assistance to laboratories; development and operation of secondary standards dosimetry laboratories, and provision of dosimetry services in nuclear medicine and radiotherapy.	26.0	23.9
Total, subsector 194 (Development and transfer of technology)			215.7	134.3
TOTAL, SECTOR 190 (Science and technology)			363.1	245.6

Table 4 (continued)

Sector 200 - Environment [b]

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
201 Policies, planning and legislation	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		180.0
	ILO	Integration of environment-related activities into the ILO's work. Ensuring that environmental policies are compatible with employment creation and poverty alleviation policies and that technologies adopted are both environmentally and socio-economically sustainable. Incorporation of environmental protection measures into all forms of training. Improvement of the understanding of the implications for the world of work (employment, training, conditions of work, etc.) of environmental issues, policies and programmes.	8.8	
	FAO	Enhancement of national policies for sustainable agriculture and of national legislation on environmental aspects of food and agricultural development; improvement of the effectiveness of related international instruments; formulation of national forestry plans; promotion of international cooperation in the rational use of high-seas fisheries.	5.1	3.7
Total, subsector 201 (Policies, planning and legislation)			13.9	183.7
202 Assessment and monitoring	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		41.1
	FAO	Monitoring of major environmental problems related to the food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry sectors, including the pollution of fishing grounds and air pollution affecting forests; monitoring of the state of plant genetic resources; enhancement of environmental impact assessment.	6.2	25.0
	WMO	The objectives reported under subsectors 041 (Water resources planning and development) and 193 (Meteorology) are also relevant in this area.		
Total, subsector 202 (Assessment and monitoring)			6.2	66.1
203 Enhancement and management	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		73.4
	FAO	Coordination of international assistance and enhancement of project development under the Tropical Forests Action Programme (TFAP) and similar pgorammes in other regions; improvement of the control of forest fires; improvement of pollution control in aquaculture, and promotion of integrated coastal areas management systems.	7.4	22.6

[b] Although no objectives or resources are reported under this sector by IAEA, many of the Agency's projects have a significant environmental component.

Table 4 (continued)

Subsector	Organization	Primary programme objectives	Estimated expenditure (millions of US dollars)	
			RB	XB
203 **Enhancement and management** (continued)	UNESCO	Strengthening of inter-agency and intersectoral cooperation in environment and development, with a view to enhancing the understanding of global change and climatic change. Relevant objectives concerning the management of natural resources linked to the environment are mentioned above under subsectors 041 (Water resources planning and development), 043 (Biological resources), 044 (Mineral resources) and 191 (Natural and physical sciences).	1.5	0.5
	IMO	Assistance to Governments in enhancing their capacity to prevent, control and combat marine pollution from ships. Provision of assistance and advice to States faced with a major marine pollution emergency from any source. Support of national efforts for the prevention, control and management of marine pollution on a long-term and self-reliant basis, with emphasis on both land-based and sea-based sources of marine pollution, including ship-generated wastes. Provision of advisory services to Governments on the implementation and enforcement of IMO Conventions, in particular with respect to facilities in ports for the reception of wastes and the management of waste disposal at sea.		3.0
	UNIDO	Ensuring the ecological sustainability of industrial development while maximizing the beneficial impact of industry on the quality of life, notably through the promotion of environmentally sound and energy-saving technologies, appropriate governmental policies and legislation, transfers of clean and energy-saving technologies; mobilization of financial resources in support of such aims.	7.6	70.1
Total, subsector 203 (Enhancement and management)			16.5	169.6
204 **Awareness and education**	UNICEF	Broadening of young people's understanding of environmental issues and development of educational programmes for child participation.		11.0
	UNDP	See paragraph 12.		16.0
	UNESCO	Promotion of public awareness of environmental and sustainble development issues, and improvement of the status of education on these issues at the national level.	5.2	1.5
	IMO	Enhancement of the capacity of developing countries to prevent and mitigate the impact of marine pollution, with emphasis on the implementation of international standards adopted by IMO for the protection of the marine environment.		2.4
Total, subsector 204 (Awareness and education)			5.2	30.9
TOTAL, SECTOR 200 (Environment)			41.8	450.3

Annex

Documents setting out programmes and resources of the United Nations system in 1994-1995

United Nations Children's Fund

Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1995 (E/ICEF/1992/3); see in particular tables 4 and 7

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP biennial budget for 1994-1995

Programme Support and Development Support Activities

United Nations Population Fund

Report of the Executive Director for 1993 (DP/1994/44)

Work plan for 1994-1997 and request for programme expenditure authority (DP/1993/30)

Work plan for 1995-1998 and request for programme expenditure authority (DP/1994/45)

Biennial budget estimates for administrative and programme support services for the 1994-1995 biennium (DP/1993/35)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Revised programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

World Food Programme

Annual Report of the Executive Director (CFA: 37/P/5)

Review of WFP policies, objectives and strategies (CFA: 37/P/7)

WFP mission statement (CFA: 38/P/5)

World Food Programme (continued)

Principles and guidelines for country programming (CFA: 38/P/6)

Guidelines for country programme resource levels (CFA: 38/P/7)

Resource policies (CFA: 38/P/8)

Proposals for long-term financing of WFP (CFA: 38/P/9)

Report of the Open-ended Working Group on implementation of General Assembly resolutions 48/162 and 47/199 (CFA: 38/11)

International Labour Organisation

Medium-term plan 1990-1995 (GB.239/PFA/3/1)

Programme and budget for 1994-1995

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Programme of work and budget for 1994-1995

Programme implementation report for 1994-1995

Programme evaluation report for 1994-1995

Medium-term plan for 1994-1999

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Medium-Term Plan 1990-1995 (25 C/4)

Approved Programme and Budget for 1994-1995 (27 C/5 [Approved])

Report of the Director-General 1992-1993 (28 C/3)

International Civil Aviation Organization

Work programme (programme budget) of the Organization, 1990-1991-1992 (Doc 9532)

Assembly resolution A28-6

Programme Budget of the Organization for 1993, 1994 and 1995 (Doc 9582)

Assembly resolution A29-29

World Health Organization

Eighth General Programme of Work covering the period 1990-1995 (HFA Series, No. 10)

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